

(12) **United States Patent**
Galway

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,381,979 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jul. 5, 2016**

(54) **PORTABLE LIGHTWEIGHT APPARATUS
AND METHOD FOR TRANSFERRING HEAVY
LOADS**

(71) Applicant: **Robert J. Galway**, Virginia Beach, VA
(US)

(72) Inventor: **Robert J. Galway**, Virginia Beach, VA
(US)

(73) Assignee: **The United States of America as
represented by the Secretary of the
Navy**, Washington, DC (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 186 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/776,861**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 26, 2013**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B63B 27/30 (2006.01)
B63B 7/00 (2006.01)
B66C 11/00 (2006.01)
B66C 23/52 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC . **B63B 27/30** (2013.01); **B63B 7/00** (2013.01);
B66C 11/00 (2013.01); **B66C 23/52** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC **B66C 23/52**; **B63B 27/12**; **B63B 27/30**;
B63B 7/00
USPC **212/307**, **323**, **324**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

304,040 A * 8/1884 Snee 212/307
4,075,860 A 2/1978 Hansen

4,106,641 A 8/1978 Campbell et al.
4,227,846 A * 10/1980 Koskivirta 414/138.7
4,568,232 A * 2/1986 Ray et al. 414/139.3
5,154,561 A * 10/1992 Lee 414/138.3
5,520,135 A 5/1996 Rolland et al.
6,010,295 A * 1/2000 Sridhar 414/138.5
6,260,502 B1 * 7/2001 Kratz et al. 114/264
7,073,673 B2 7/2006 Takehara et al.
7,296,528 B1 11/2007 Doyle et al.
7,845,296 B1 * 12/2010 Khachaturian 114/50
8,869,726 B2 * 10/2014 Skiadas 114/259
2011/0150623 A1 * 6/2011 Thomas et al. 414/803
2011/0236174 A1 * 9/2011 Escher 414/803
2013/0139743 A1 * 6/2013 Khachaturian 114/264
2013/0160692 A1 * 6/2013 Skiadas 114/259
2013/0180444 A1 * 7/2013 Harris et al. 114/365

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 1350716 10/2003
EP 1927569 6/2008

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Emmanuel M Marcelo

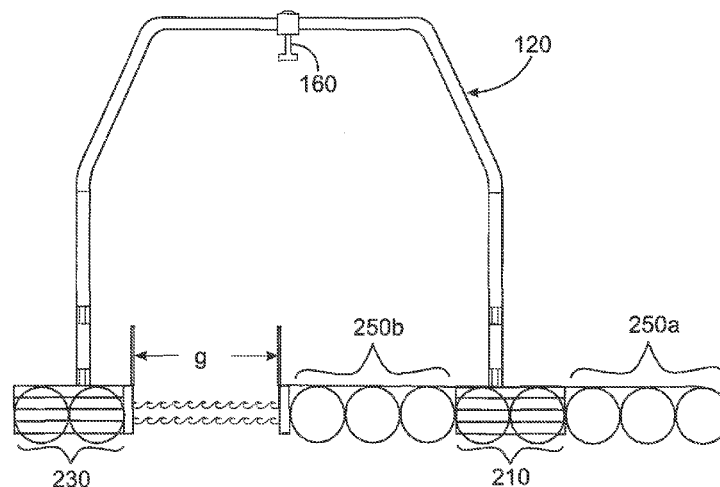
Assistant Examiner — Justin Stefanon

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Dave A. Ghatt

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus for the water-based transfer of heavy loads. The invention is a lightweight apparatus is reconfigurable, and it includes a gantry arrangement mounted on beams or a platform and the apparatus is used to transfer heavy load items. The apparatus reconfigurable and may be used in a water-based loading environments in performing a variety of loading functions in situations involving one or more watercrafts and/or a pier or the like.

9 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



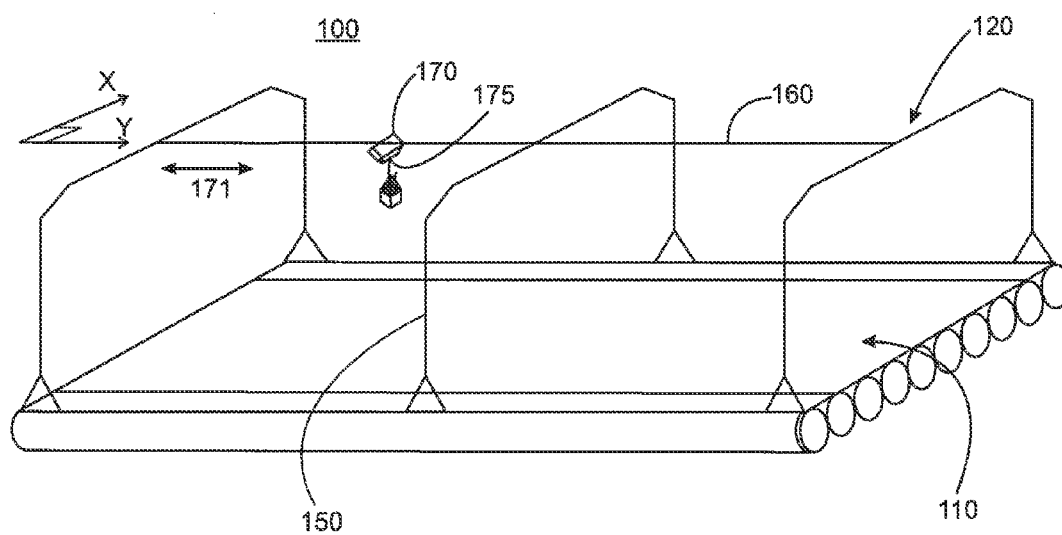


Figure 1

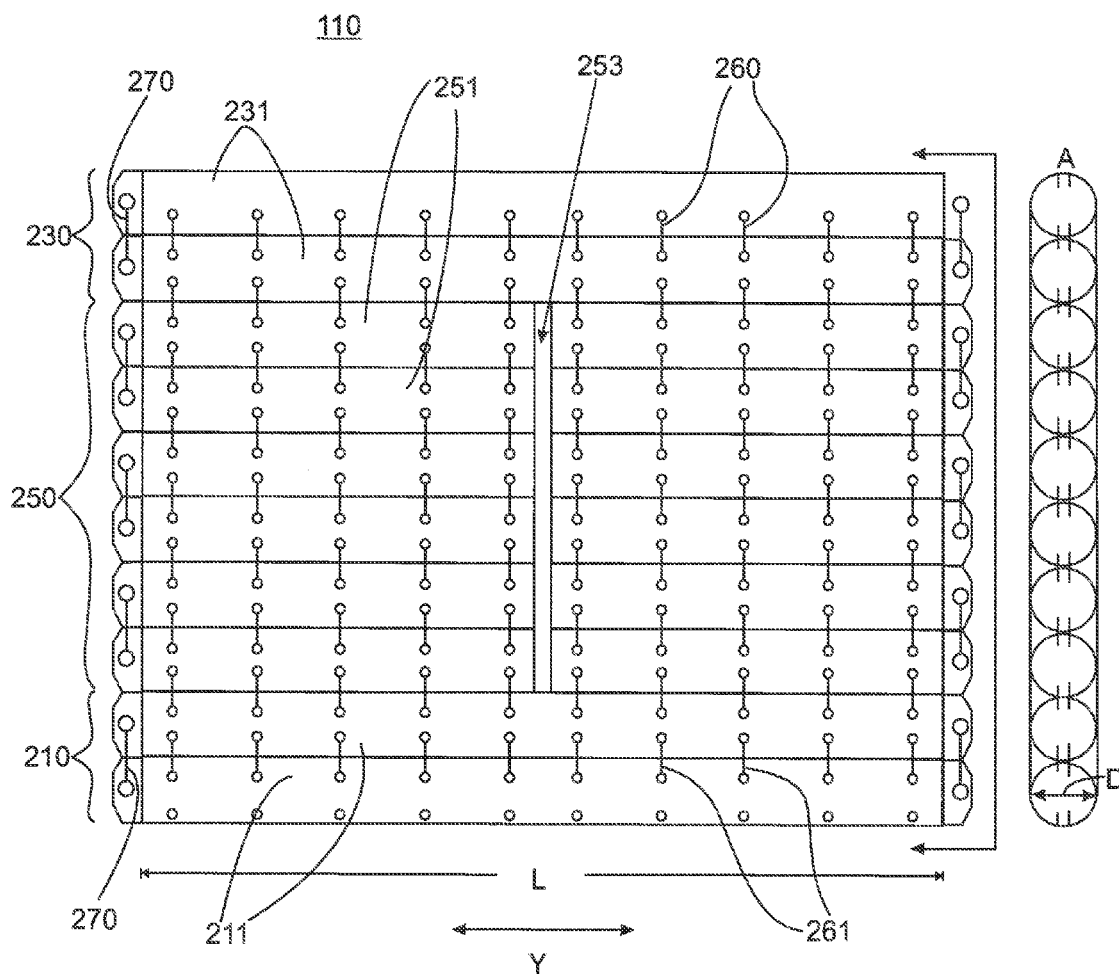


Figure 2A

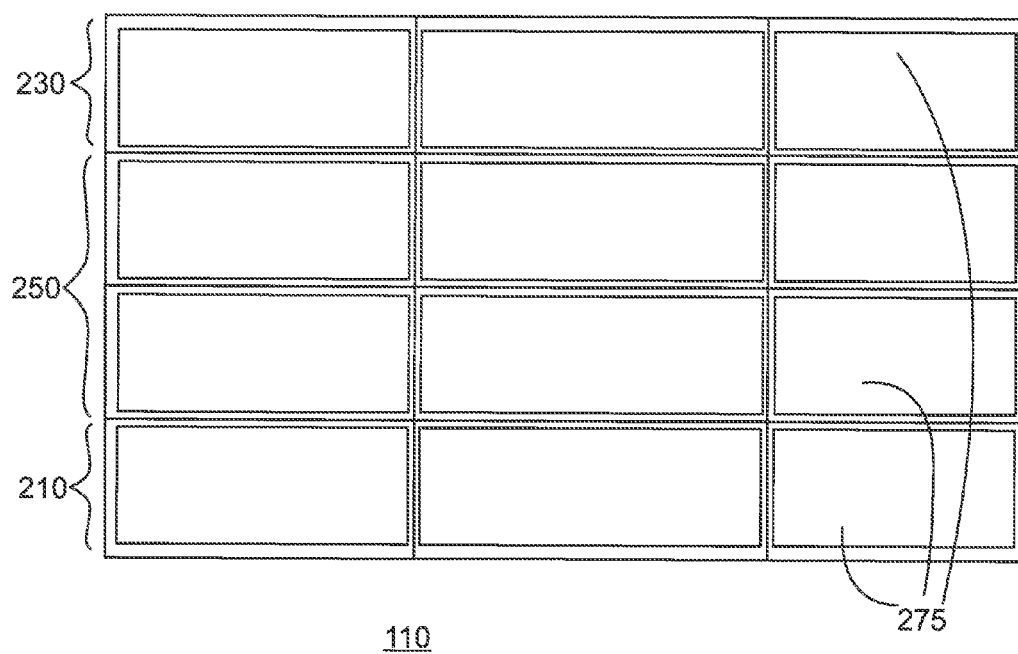


Figure 2B

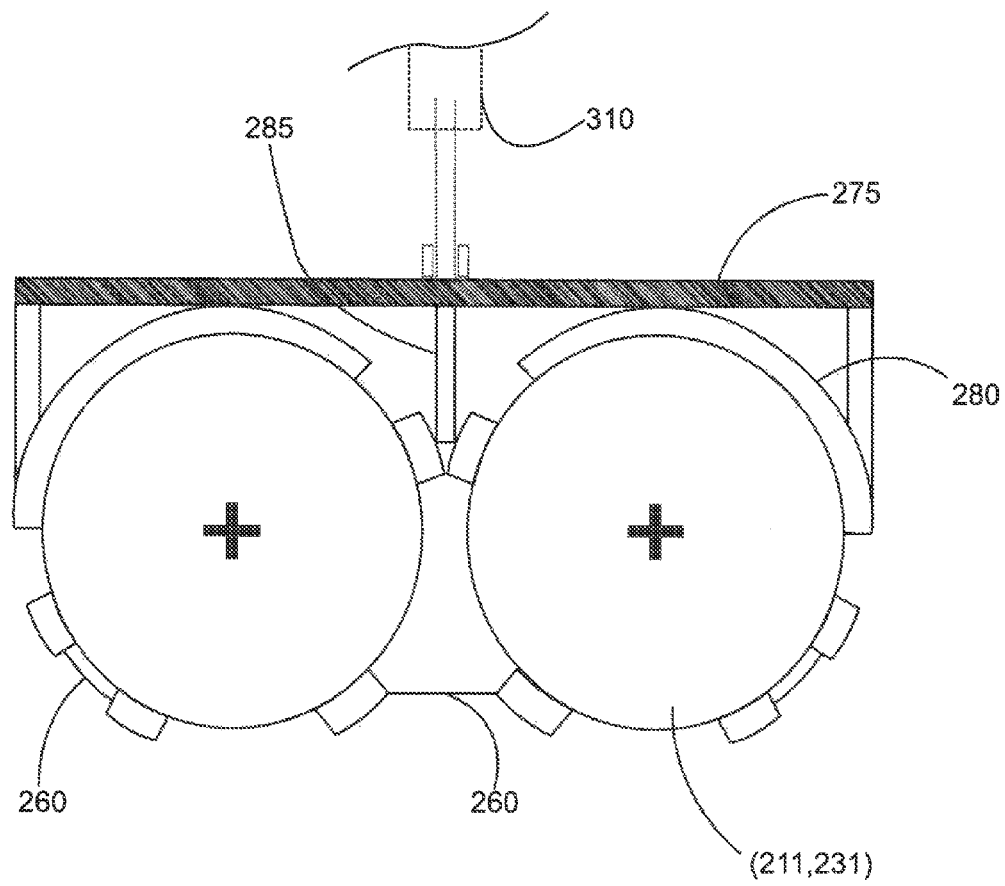


Figure 2C

Figure 2D

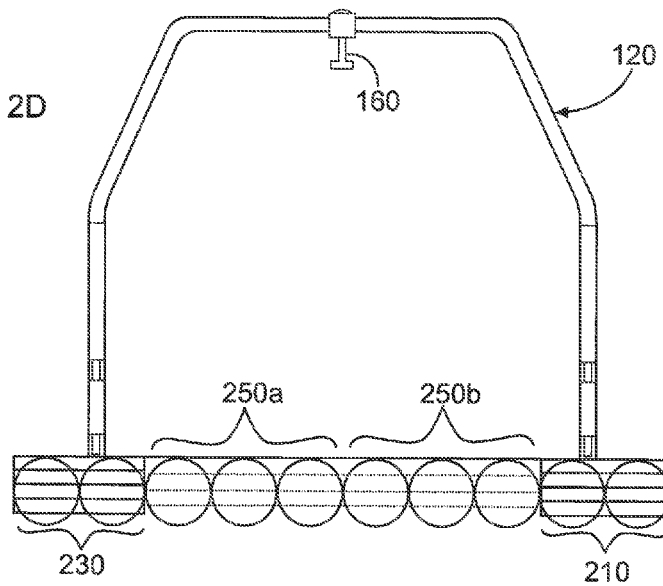
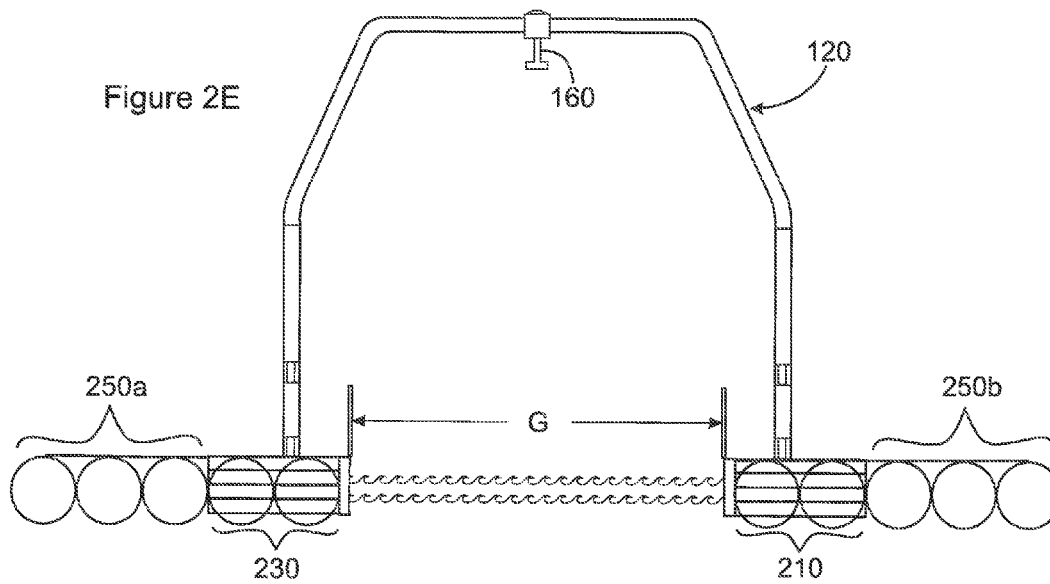


Figure 2E



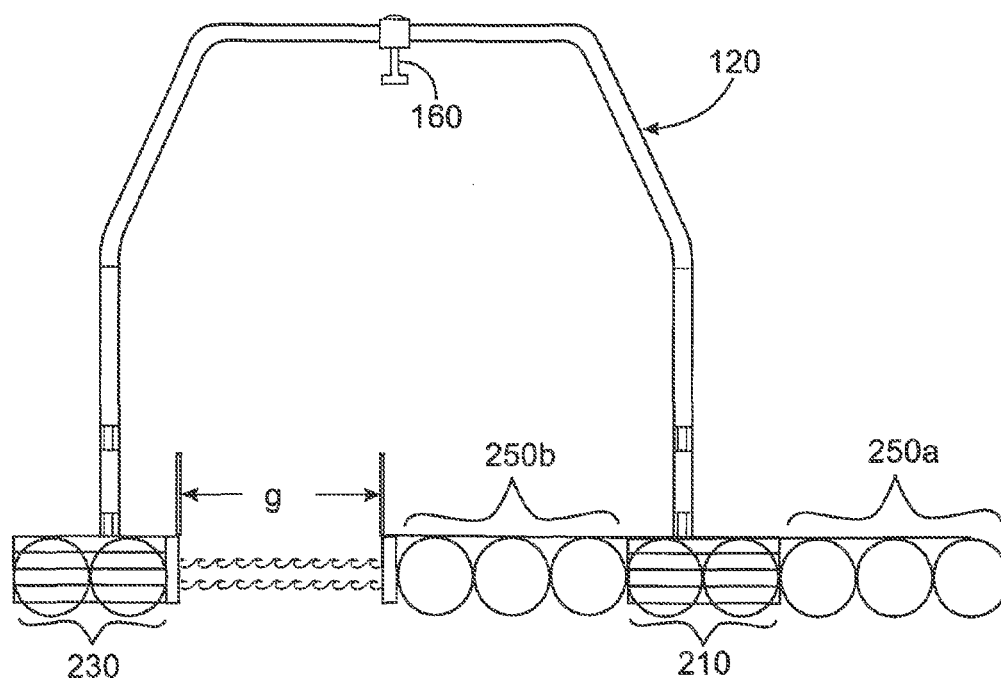


Figure 2F

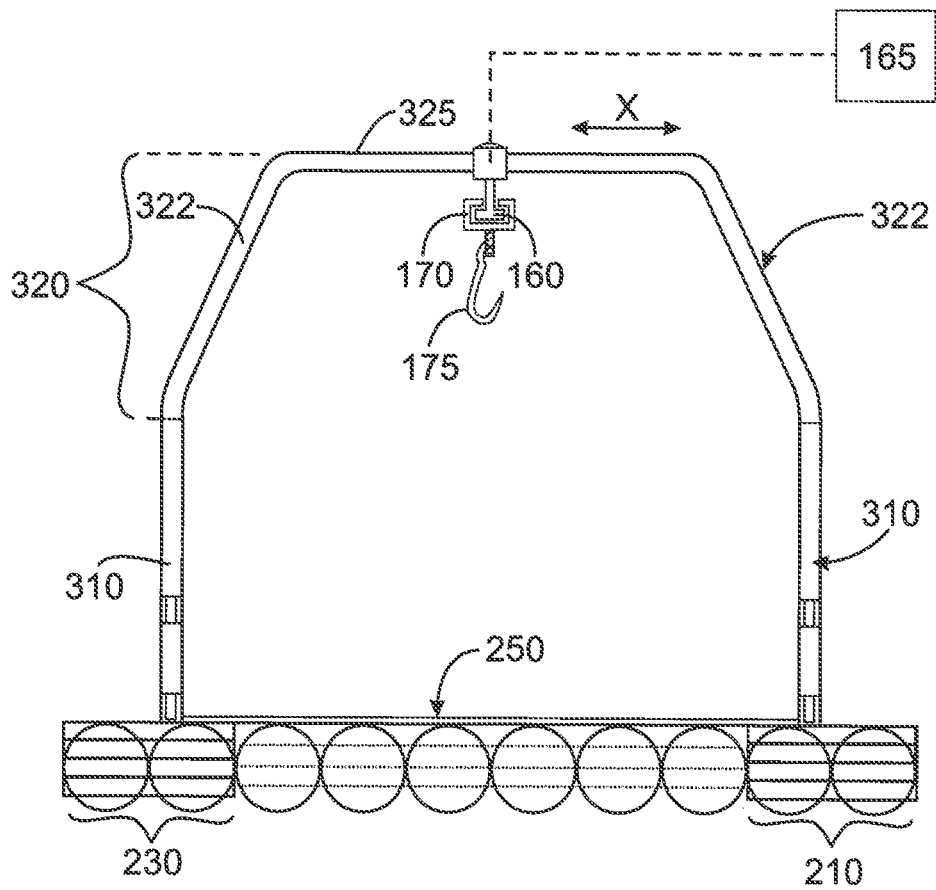


Figure 3A

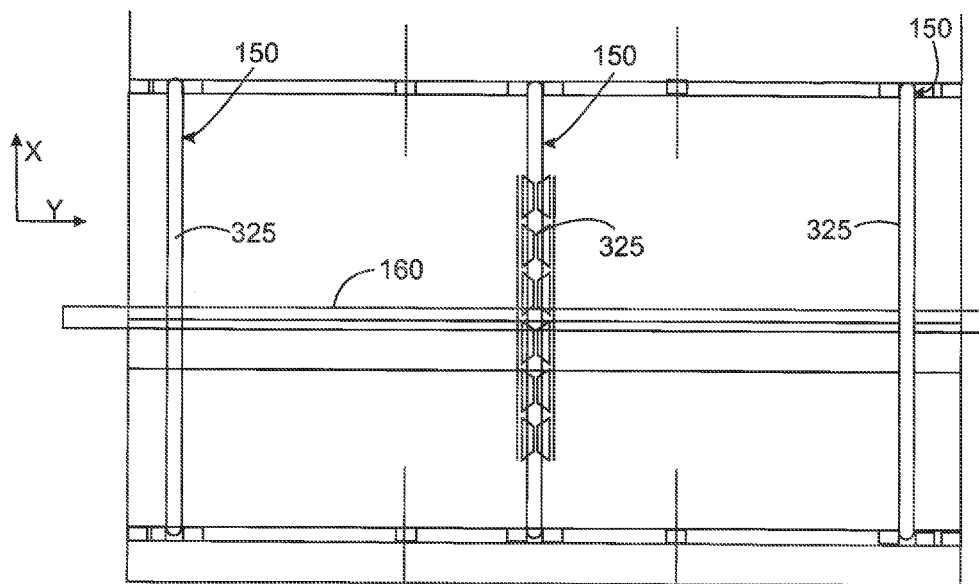


Figure 3B

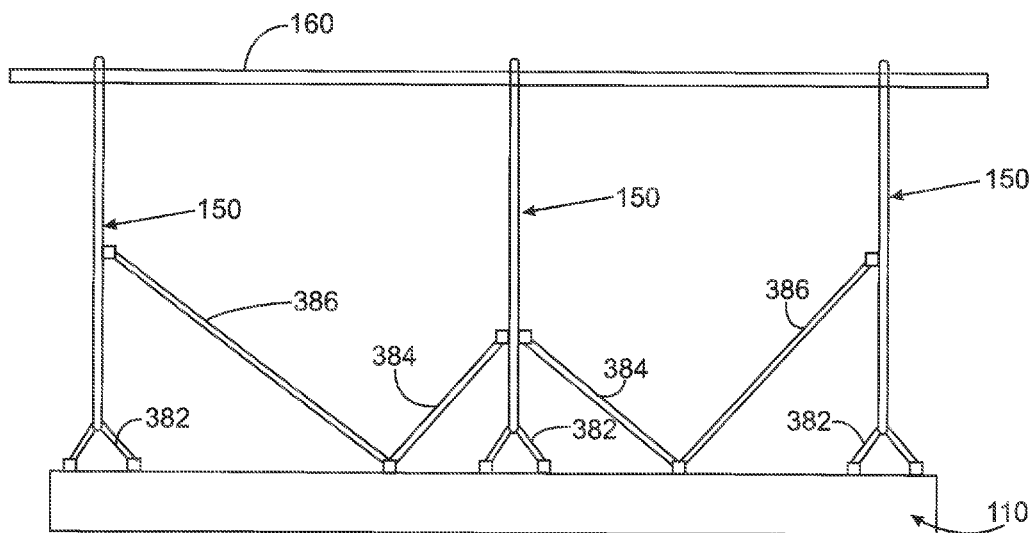


Figure 3C

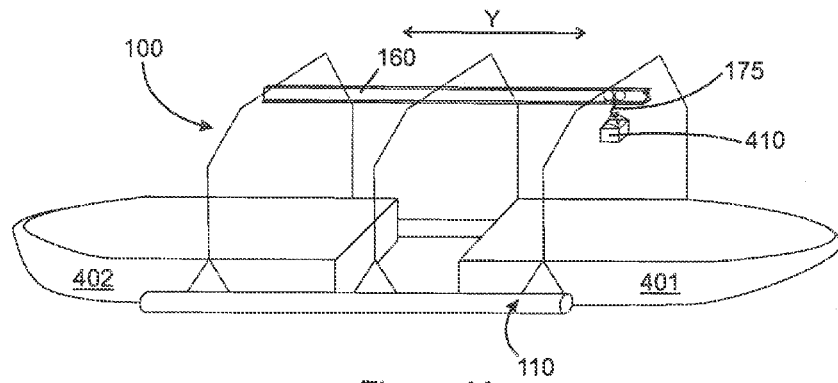


Figure 4A

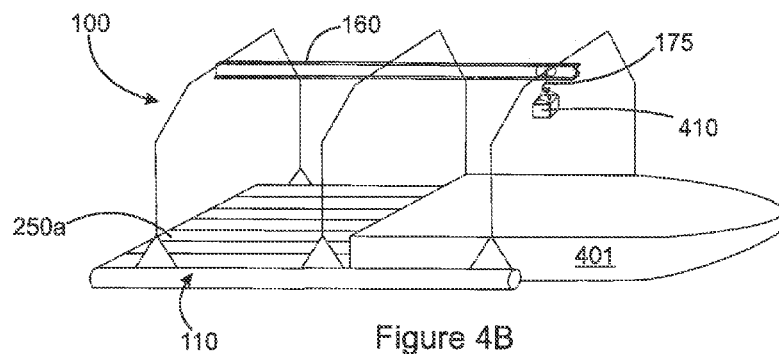


Figure 4B

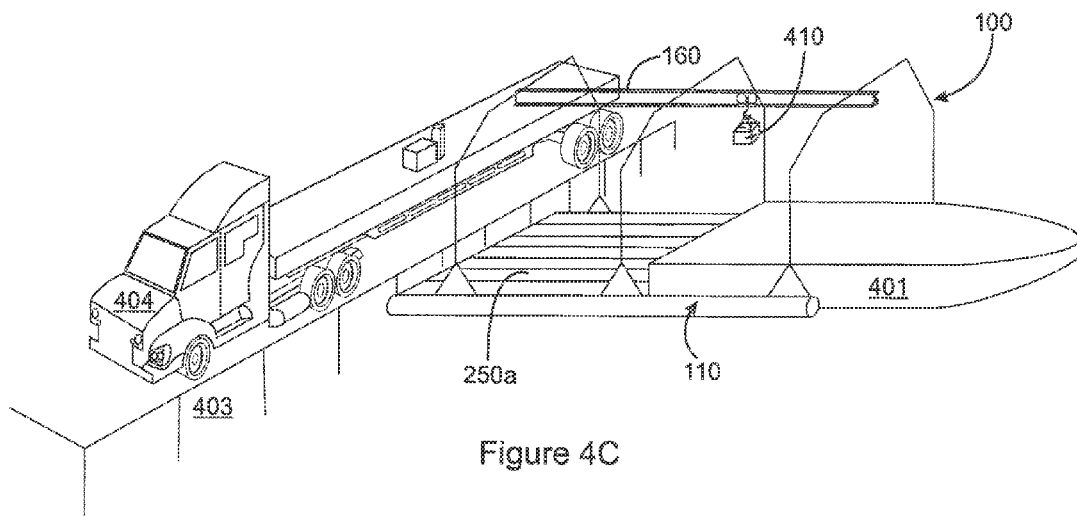


Figure 4C

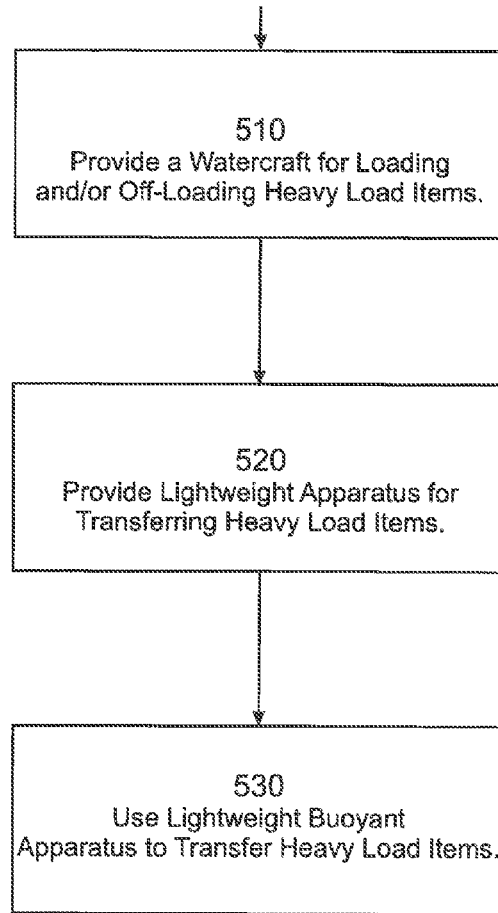
Method 500

Figure 5

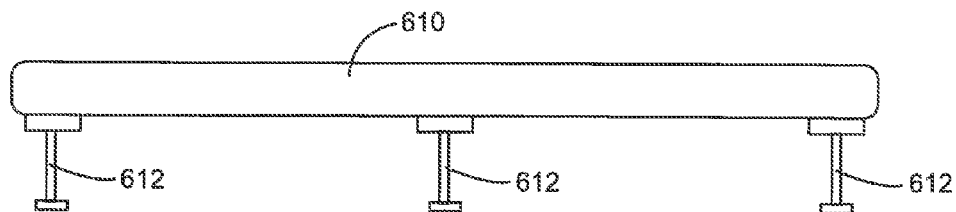
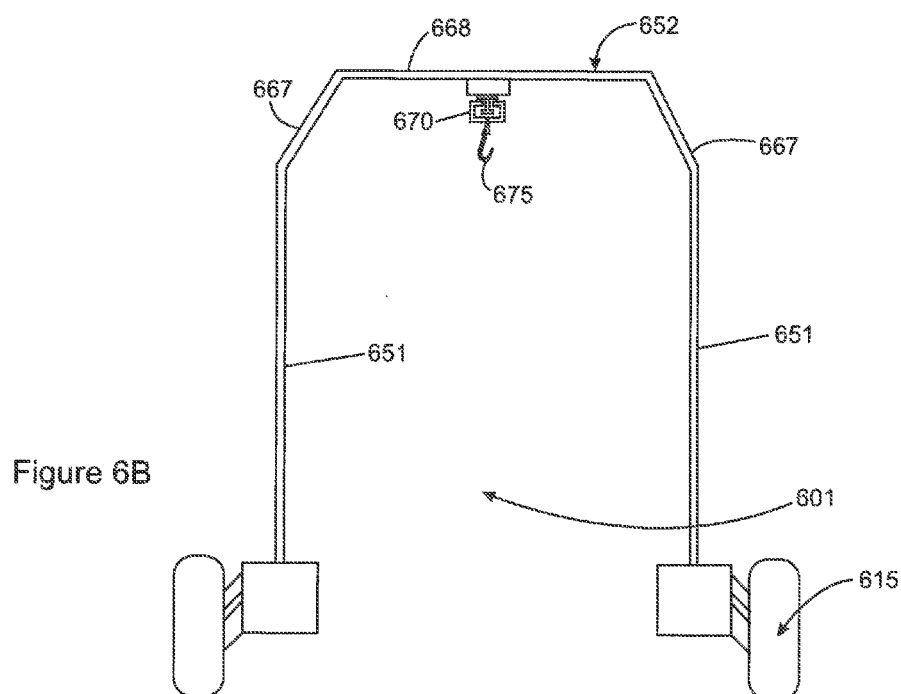
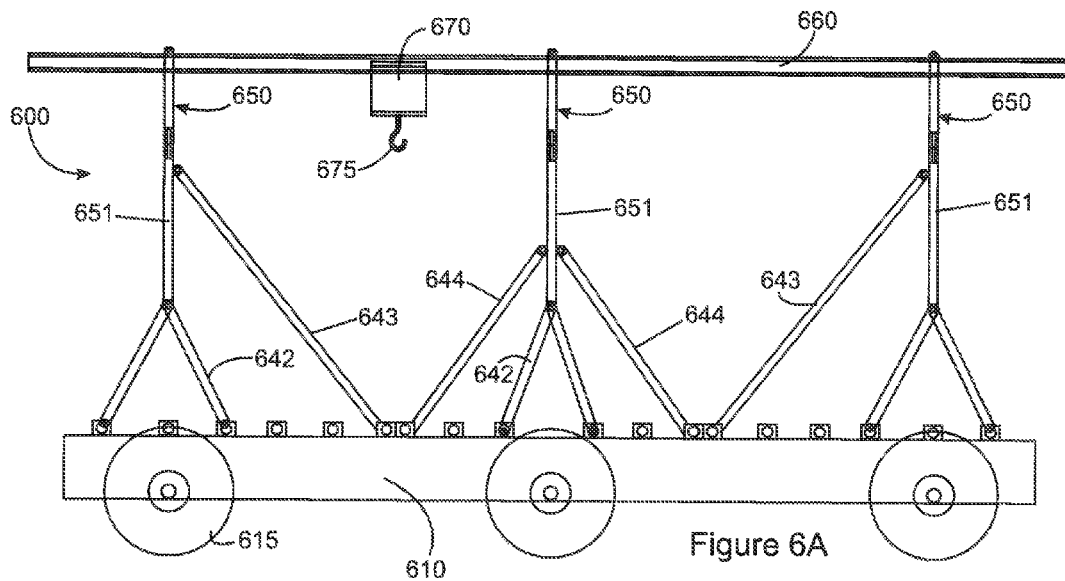


Figure 6C



1

PORTABLE LIGHTWEIGHT APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRANSFERRING HEAVY LOADS

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST

The following description was made in the performance of official duties by employees of the Department of the Navy, and, thus the claimed invention may be manufactured, used, licensed by or for the United States Government for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties thereon.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The following description relates generally to a method and apparatus for the water-based transfer of heavy loads, and in particular, a lightweight apparatus including a gantry arrangement that may be assembled and used to transfer heavy load items. The apparatus may be used in water-based loading environments, in situations involving one or more watercrafts and/or a pier or the like.

BACKGROUND

The transfer of heavy loads from one vehicle to another is sometimes difficult to execute in remote land-based or water-based environments. In water-based environments, the transfer of heavy loads from one watercraft to another is desired because such a transfer negates the requirement for a shore-based transfer. If the heavy load is some type of cargo or unmanned marine vehicle, and is to be transferred to another water craft, it would be efficient to transfer the cargo load in the water, as opposed to bringing the water crafts to shore to perform the cargo transfer. Also there are scenarios in shallow water or riverine environments where onsite repair of an engine or transmission, for example, may be necessary. An engine may weigh about 1,000-2,000 lbs. and would require some type of specialized lifting equipment. Typically, this would require the craft to be brought to shore and the loading or off-loading may be performed by a crane. In the case of engine failure, it may not be possible to bring the craft to shore if the craft is dependent on the damaged engine for propulsion. Thus, it is desired to have an apparatus that provides the capability of repair or maintenance or the like in shallow water environments.

In land-based environments, load transfers may be difficult because of the remoteness and the topography of the surface involved. Typically, the transfer of cargo from one vehicle to another would require a tremendous amount of man-power. A flexible apparatus for providing this service is desired. Regardless of the environment, it is also desired that the apparatus is lightweight and field erectable.

SUMMARY

In one aspect, the invention is a lightweight buoyant apparatus for transferring heavy loads. The lightweight buoyant apparatus includes a floating platform arrangement having a first end portion, a second end portion, and a removable middle portion between the first end portion and the second end portion. In this aspect, each of the first end portion, the second end portion, and the middle portion comprise a plurality of inflated tubes. The lightweight buoyant apparatus also includes a gantry having a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames. Each of the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames includes a first vertical

2

strut on the first end portion, a second vertical strut supported on the second end portion, and a substantially U-shaped crossbeam extending from the first vertical strut to the second vertical strut. The substantially U-shaped crossbeam has a horizontal rail support section extending in an direction over the removable middle portion of the floating platform arrangement. The gantry also includes a rail for slidingly supporting a load, the rail extending in a Y-direction, perpendicular to said X-direction. In this aspect, the rail is supported at a midpoint of each of the plurality of horizontal rail support sections.

In another aspect, the invention is a lightweight buoyant apparatus for transferring heavy loads. The lightweight buoyant apparatus includes a reconfigurable floating platform arrangement having a first end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge, a second end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge, and a third portion reconfigurable into several different arrangements. In this aspect the third portion is reconfigurable into a first arrangement in which the third portion is positioned between inner edges of the first end portion and the second end portion, or a second arrangement in which the third portion is divided into two separate equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is optionally attached to an outer edge of the first end portion and the other of the two raft sections is optionally attached to an outer edge of the second end portion leaving a wholly open section between the first end portion and the second end portion. According to the invention the third portion is reconfigurable into a third arrangement in which the third portion is divided into two separate equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is optionally attached to an outer edge of one of the first end portion and the second end portion, and the other of the two raft sections is positioned between the first end portion and the second end portion leaving a half-cut-out section between the first end portion and the second end portion. In this aspect, the lightweight buoyant apparatus includes a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames, each of the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames having a first vertical section supported on the first end portion, a second vertical section supported on the second end portion, and a substantially U-shaped crossbeam extending from the first vertical section to the second vertical section, the substantially U-shaped crossbeam having a horizontal rail section extending in an X-direction. The lightweight buoyant apparatus also includes a rail for slidingly supporting a load, the rail extending in a Y-direction, perpendicular to said X-direction, the rail supported at a midpoint of each of the plurality of horizontal rail support sections.

In another aspect, the invention is a water-based method of transferring heavy load items between a first watercraft and one of, a second watercraft, a pier, or a lightweight buoyant apparatus. In this aspect, the method includes, providing in a shallow water or low sea state environment, a first watercraft for loading and/or offloading one or more heavy load items. The method also includes, providing in the shallow or low sea state environment, a lightweight buoyant apparatus for transferring one or more heavy load items to and/or from said first watercraft, wherein the lightweight buoyant apparatus includes a reconfigurable floating platform arrangement. The reconfigurable floating platform has a first end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge, and a second end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge. The reconfigurable floating platform also has a third portion reconfigurable into several different arrangements including: a first arrangement in which the third portion is positioned between inner edges of the first end portion and the second end portion; a second arrangement in which the third portion is divided into two

3

separate equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the first end portion and the other of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the second end portion leaving a wholly open section between the first end portion and the second end portion; or a third arrangement in which the third portion is divided into two separate equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of one of the first end portion and the second end portion, and the other of the two raft sections is positioned between the first end portion and the second end portion leaving a half-cut-out section between the first end portion and the second end portion. In this aspect, the lightweight buoyant apparatus also includes a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames, each of the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames having a first vertical section supported on the first end portion, a second vertical section supported on the second end portion, and a substantially U-shaped crossbeam extending from the first vertical section to the second vertical section. The substantially U-shaped crossbeam having a horizontal rail section extending in an X-direction. The lightweight buoyant apparatus also includes a rail for slidably supporting a load, the rail extending in a Y-direction, perpendicular to the X-direction, the rail supported at a midpoint of each of the plurality of horizontal rail sections. The lightweight buoyant apparatus includes a bracket slidably attached to the rail, the bracket having a holding device for holding the load. In this aspect, the method further includes, using the lightweight buoyant apparatus to transfer one or more heavy load items to and/or from the first watercraft.

In another aspect, the invention is a lightweight apparatus for transferring heavy loads. The lightweight apparatus includes a first base beam, a second base beam, and a plurality of beam supports for supporting the first and second base beams on a surface. The lightweight apparatus also includes a gantry mounted on the first and second base beams, the gantry having a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames. Each of the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames has a first vertical strut on the first end portion, a second vertical strut supported on the second end portion, and a substantially U-shaped crossbeam extending from the first vertical strut to the second vertical strut, the substantially U-shaped crossbeam having a horizontal support rail section. The lightweight apparatus further includes a rail for slidably supporting the heavy load, the rail extending in a direction perpendicular horizontal rail supports of the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames, the rail supported at a midpoint of each of the plurality of horizontal rail support sections.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other features will be apparent from the description, the drawings, and the claims.

FIG. 1 is an exemplary illustration of a lightweight buoyant apparatus for transferring heavy loads, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2A is an exemplary illustration of a floating platform arrangement of the lightweight buoyant apparatus, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2B is an exemplary illustration of a floating platform arrangement of the lightweight buoyant apparatus, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2C is an exemplary illustration of a floating platform arrangement of the lightweight buoyant apparatus, according to an embodiment of the invention.

4

FIG. 2D is an exemplary illustration of the floating platform arrangement, showing a possible arrangement of the tube sections, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2E is an exemplary illustration of the floating platform arrangement, showing a possible arrangement of the tube sections, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2F is an exemplary illustration of the floating platform arrangement, showing a possible arrangement of the tube sections, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3A is an exemplary perspective illustration of a gantry arrangement on the floating platform arrangement, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3B is an exemplary top view of the gantry on the floating platform arrangement, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3C is an exemplary side view of the gantry on the floating platform arrangement, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4A is an exemplary schematic illustration of an arrangement for transferring heavy load units from one watercraft to another, utilizing a lightweight buoyant apparatus, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4B is an exemplary schematic illustration of an arrangement for transferring heavy load units from one watercraft to another, utilizing a floating platform arrangement, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4C is an exemplary schematic illustration of an arrangement for transferring heavy load units from one watercraft to a pier, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is an exemplary flow diagram outlining steps involved in a method of transferring heavy load items from a first watercraft to a second watercraft, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6A is an exemplary illustration of a lightweight apparatus for transferring heavy loads, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6B is an exemplary illustration of a lightweight apparatus for transferring heavy loads, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6C is an exemplary illustration of an alternative base arrangement for a lightweight apparatus for transferring heavy loads, according to an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is an exemplary illustration of a lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** for transferring heavy loads, according to an embodiment of the invention. As outlined below, the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** is designed to be readily transportable, before being assembled, by means of a van, or the like. The lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** may weigh about 5,000 to about 10,000 lbs., and is designed to be easily assembled in the field. The lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** may be employed in generally shallow waters for providing maintenance and loading services including the transferring of heavy weight items on or off watercrafts. The heavy weight units may be cargo or ship parts such as engines, transmissions, and unmanned marine vehicles. Because of its size and weight, the apparatus **100** may be employed in water as shallow as 2 ft. deep, but may also be used in riverine environments, sheltered harbors, and calm open water conditions. As outlined below, the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** is a flexible reconfigurable apparatus that facilitates use in a broad spectrum of loading and maintenance situations. Additionally, as outlined below, the elements of the apparatus **100** are modular and lightweight, facilitating easy assembly and disassembly, with the parts small enough to fit inside a 20

5

ft. van or small enough to be flown by helicopter, thus providing users in remote locations with a maintenance platform, where the parts could be assembled or disassembled. Assembly may be accomplished by two or three users, with basic hand tools, and the air compressor.

As shown in FIG. 1, the lightweight buoyant apparatus 100 includes a floating platform arrangement 110. The floating platform arrangement 110 may be a pontoon made from a plurality of elongated inflated tubes (211, 231, 251), which are elongated in a Y-direction, as shown. As outlined below and illustrated in FIG. 2A, the tubes (211, 231, 251) may be cylindrical, and may be made from any suitable air-impervious material, which may typically be a rubber material similar to that used in rigid hull inflatable boats. The tubes have air chambers which when fully inflated provide relatively rigid walls. As outlined below, the elongated inflated tubes (211, 231, 251) may be attached to each other using connectors such as straps, D-rings, or the like. FIG. 1 also shows the buoyant apparatus 100 having a gantry arrangement 120. The gantry includes a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames 150, supported on the platform arrangement 110. FIG. 1 shows the gantry 120 having three substantially U-shaped load transferring frames 150, but depending on the application the gantry 120 may have more or less frames 150.

FIG. 1 also shows a rail 160 extending in the Y-direction, perpendicular to an X-direction, attached to the load transferring frames 150. Attached to the rail 160 is a bracket 170 with a holding mechanism 175 for holding heavy load items, the bracket 170 is in a sliding arrangement with respect to the rail 160. The holding mechanism 175 may be a hook or the like. As shown by arrow 171, the bracket 170 may slide back and forth in the Y-direction.

FIG. 2A is an exemplary illustration of the floating platform arrangement 110 of the lightweight buoyant apparatus 100, according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2A shows the floating platform 110 having a first end portion 210, a second end portion 230, and a removable middle portion 250. Each of the first end portion 210, the second end portion 230, and the removable middle portion 250 comprises elongated inflated tubes, which extend in the Y-direction. As shown in the sectional at the right through line A-A of FIG. 2A, the tubes may be cylindrical. Additionally, the tubes may be made from any suitable air-impervious material, such as rubber, similar to that used in rigid hull inflatable boats. The tubes have air chambers which when fully inflated provide relatively rigid walls. An advantage of the floating platform arrangement 110, is that the tubes may be remotely inflated with the assistance of a small engine powered diesel compressor, which may be included in an assembly kit.

According to this embodiment, the first end portion 210 includes two elongated inflated tubes 211. As shown, the tubes have a length L and a diameter D. Similarly, according to this embodiment, the second end portion 230 also includes two elongated inflated tubes 231, extending in the Y-direction, having a length L. As outlined below, the tubes within each of the sets 211 and 231 are connected using the plurality of connectors 260, positioned along the length of the tubes (211, 231) and connectors 270, positioned at the outer face of the tubes (211, 231). The connectors 260 and 270 may be D-rings and straps, thereby making the first and second end portions (210, 230) easy to assemble.

The removable middle portion 250 may also comprise a plurality of elongated inflated tubes 251 extending in said Y-direction substantially perpendicular to said X-direction. According to this embodiment, the removable middle portion 250 is divided into two separate tube/raft sections 250a and

6

250b, in a side-by-side symmetrical arrangement. As outlined below, the sections 250a and 250b are designed to be separated from the remainder of the floating platform arrangement 110. Both sections (250a, 250b), or one of the sections (250a, 250b) may be separated, thereby leaving the floating platform arrangement 110 with a wholly open middle section or a partial cutout section. As outlined below, the two separate tube/raft sections 250a and 250b are not reinforced in the same manner as first and second end portions 210 and 230, and may be used as rafts or docks, or the like to facilitate maintenance on watercrafts.

The tube/raft sections 250a and 250b face may contact each other at a central zone 253 between the two tube sections. Each of the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b comprises six elongated inflated tubes 251. The tubes 251 in each section (250a, 250b) are connected to each other by connectors such as D-rings and straps. As shown, the tubes 251 may have a diameter D, and a length of l. The length l is about L/2, so that when the sections 250a and 250b are in the side-by-side symmetrical arrangement, the total length combined is about L. As with the first and second end portions 210 and 230, the tubes 251 are connected using the plurality of connectors 260, positioned along the length of the tubes and connectors 270, positioned at the outer face of the tubes. The connectors 260 and 270 may optionally be used to connect the first end portion 210 to the removable middle portion 250, and the second end portion 230 to the removable middle portion 250. The connectors 260 and 270 may be D-rings and straps. The arrangement of connectors 260 and 270 facilitates the easy assembly of the platform 110.

According to an embodiment of the invention, the diameter of D of the cylindrical tubes 211, 231, and 251 is about 2 ft. According to this embodiment, the length L is about 30 ft. According to this embodiment, the length l is about 15 ft. According to this embodiment the floating platform arrangement 110 has an overall length of about 30 ft., and an overall width of about 20 ft. It should be noted that this is only one embodiment, and other dimensions and arrangements for the floating platform arrangement are possible, depending on the application. The length L may be 20 ft. or 40 ft. if desired, and the overall width W may be 10 ft. or 30 ft. if desired. The diameter D of the tubes may also be varied if desired. Additionally, regarding the structure, the first and second end portions 210 and 230 may have three or four cylindrical tubes each, as opposed to the two shown in FIG. 2A. Similarly, the removable middle portions 250a and 250b may each have eight or ten tubes 251, as opposed to the six shown in FIG. 2A.

As stated above, the removable middle portion 250 is divided into two separate tube/raft sections 250a and 250b. The tube/raft sections 250a and 250b may operate individually as rafts, and are designed to be separated from the remainder of the floating platform arrangement 110. The tube/raft sections 250a and 250b may also be re-attached or tethered to other parts of the floating platform arrangement. FIGS. 2D, 2E, and 2F are exemplary illustrations the floating platform arrangement 110, showing possible arrangements of the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b. As shown, FIG. 2D shows the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b positioned between the first and the second end portions 210 and 230, at inner edge portions of the respective end portions 210 and 230. As outlined below, operators of the lightweight buoyant apparatus 100 may perform loading/maintenance services from the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b when the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b are in the positions illustrated in FIG. 2D.

FIG. 2E shows the tube sections removed from between the first and second end portions 210 and 230, leaving a wholly open section between the first and second end portions 210

7

and 230. As outlined below, watercrafts may enter into this open section to perform loading and/or maintenance services. FIG. 2E, also shows the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b attached to outer edges of the first and second end portions 210 and 230. When in the positions shown in FIG. 2E, the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b may be used as makeshift docks. Thus, operators may stand on these makeshift docks 250a and 250b while performing loading/maintenance functions. Alternatively, the tube/raft sections 250a and 250b may be merely tethered in the FIG. 2E position to show that they do not float away. By removing the tube sections 250a and 250b, a working gap G is left in the floating platform 110. According to an embodiment of the invention, the gap G is about 11 ft. to about 12 ft., which is sized to accept there-within the watercrafts of corresponding beams. FIG. 2F shows one of the tube sections 250a removed, leaving tube section 250b and a half cutout section with a gap g. The removed tube/raft section 250a may optionally be attached to the outside edge of the first end portion 210. This may be done merely to tether the raft section 250a so that it does not drift away, or it may be done for functional purposes in which the tube/raft section 250a is used as a makeshift dock.

FIG. 2B is an exemplary illustration of a floating platform arrangement 110 of the lightweight buoyant apparatus, according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2B shows modular grating sections 275, which are positioned above the inflated tubes (211, 231, 251) of the floating platform 110. The modular grating sections are sized to allow for the separation of the middle portion 250 from the first and second end portions 210 and 230. Consequently, each of the first end portion 210, the second end portion 230, include modular grating sections 275 that fit the respective portion. The middle portion 250 may also include modular grating sections 275. Thus, because the first end portion 210 has a surface area of approximately $W \times 2D$, the front end portion includes one or more modular grating sections that cover the $W \times 2D$ surface area. According to an embodiment of the invention, W is about 30 ft. and D is about 2 ft., thus the relevant surface area for the first end portion 201 is about 120 ft². As shown in FIG. 2B, the first end portion 210 is covered by three modular grating sections 275 that cover that area, with the modular grating sections being substantially the same size. Alternatively, the first end portion 210 may be covered by two or one modular grating sections.

The second end portion 230 is also covered with modular grating sections 275. As shown, there are also three modular grating sections 275, but as stated above, the second end portion 230 may be covered by two or one modular grating sections. As stated above, the removable middle portion 250 may optionally be covered with six modular grating sections. Alternatively, a different number of gratings, such as four or eight gratings may be used in the middle portion 250. The modular grating sections 275 may be also be attached to the tubes with D-rings and straps, or any other desired connector. Again, this facilitates easy assembly.

FIG. 2C is an exemplary sectional illustration of the first and second end portions (210, 230) of the floating platform arrangement 110 of the lightweight buoyant apparatus 100, according to an embodiment of the invention. The inflated tubes shown in FIG. 2C are representative of the tubes 211 and 231, of first and second end portions 210 and 230, respectively. As outlined below, the first and second end portions 210 and 230 are reinforced because these portions support the bulk of the weight carried by the lightweight buoyant apparatus 100. FIG. 2C shows outer reinforcement plates 280 extending circumferentially around the tubes (211, 231) providing additional stability to the tubes in the first and second

8

end portions 210 and 230. As shown, the outer reinforcement plates 280 may extend up to about 50%, of the cylindrical outer surface of the tubes (211, 231). FIG. 2C also shows a stiffened aluminum transition support plate 285 extending vertically upwards between adjacent inflated tubes towards the grating 275, thereby providing additional reinforcement and weight-bearing support. In dotted lines, FIG. 2C shows vertical strut 310 of a gantry (outlined below), the vertical strut aligned with the stiffened aluminum transition support plate 285.

Regarding the various embodiments of the floating platform 110, as outlined with respect to the illustration of FIGS. 2A-2F, it should be noted that the floating platform 110 is essentially modular. The various elements such as the tubes and the modular grating sections, e.g., may be assembled in the field by a user. The use of connecting devices such as straps and D-rings as outlined above, facilitate the easy assembly of the interconnected elements.

FIG. 3A is an exemplary perspective illustration of a gantry 120 on the floating platform arrangement 110, according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 3A shows one of a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames 150 of the gantry 120. As shown the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames 150 include vertical strut portions 310, which as outlined above, are aligned with transition support plates 285. FIG. 3A also shows a substantially U-shaped crossbeam 320 connected at the ends to the vertical struts 310. The substantially U-shaped crossbeam 320 may be joined by a tube and socket sleeve joint to the vertical struts 310 with a pin joint or the like, facilitating easy assembly. FIG. 3A shows the substantially U-shaped crossbeam 320 having oblique sections 322 connected to a horizontal rail support sections 325 extending in an X-direction over the removable middle portion 250 of the floating platform arrangement 110.

FIG. 3A also shows a rail 160 for slidably supporting a load. According to the view in FIG. 3A, the rail 160 extends into the page. FIG. 3B is an exemplary top view of the gantry 120 on the floating platform arrangement 110, according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 3B shows the lightweight buoyant apparatus 100 having three load transferring frames 150. The rail 160 is connected to the supports 325 at substantially at midpoints of the supports 325. As shown in FIG. 3B and FIG. 1, the horizontal rail supports 325 extend in the X-direction, and the attached rail 160 extends above the floating platform arrangement 110 in the Y-direction, perpendicular to the X-direction.

FIG. 3A also shows the bracket 170 with the holding mechanism 175 for holding heavy load items. As outlined below, heavy loads are transported by the bracket 170 when the bracket 170 slides along the rail 160. As shown, the rail 160 may be a monorail, or other known rail system. The back and forth motion of the bracket 170 along the rail 160 may be controlled by an actuator 165 (shown schematically) or an equivalent device, connected to the rail 160 and/or bracket 170. The actuator 165 may be a manual, a pneumatic, or an electrical actuator. FIG. 3A also shows the holding mechanism 175, which may be a hook.

FIG. 3C is an exemplary side view of the gantry 120 on the floating platform arrangement 110, according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 3C shows three load transferring frames 150. FIG. 3C also shows a network of auxiliary support struts 382, 384, and 386 that may be used to provide additional support to the gantry 120 and load transition to platform arrangement 110. The illustration of FIG. 3C also includes a tarpaulin 390 (shown as dotted line), positioned over

the horizontal rail supports **325**, thereby concealing operations inside the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** when privacy is a concern.

As outlined above, lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** is reconfigurable, and may be used to transfer heavy load items in a wide variety of situations, such as cargo loading or unloading, moving unmanned marine vehicles, or in maintenance or repair situations. The lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** may be employed in water as shallow as 2 ft. deep, but may also be used in riverine environments, sheltered harbors, and open water conditions with low sea states. The apparatus **100** may be used in ship-to-ship or ship-to-dock situations. The lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** may weigh about 5,000-10,000 lbs. Additionally, as outlined above, the apparatus is modular, and this feature in combination with its light weight, makes it easy to transport and assemble in the field. FIGS. 4A-4C are exemplary schematic illustrations of arrangements involving one or more watercrafts for transferring heavy load units **410**, utilizing a lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**, according to embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 4A is an exemplary schematic illustration of an arrangement for transferring one or more heavy load units **410** from one watercraft **401** to another watercraft **402**, utilizing the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**, according to an embodiment of the invention. The one or more heavy load units **410** may be any type of cargo, watercraft part, or the like, and according to the embodiment of FIG. 4A, the transfer occurs in the water. Heavy load units **410** may weigh up to 2,000 lbs. and as shown, is transferred in the Y-direction from watercraft **401** to watercraft **402** via the gantry **120**. It should be noted that the design could be scaled so that it can transfer loads that are greater than 2000 lbs. As outlined above, heavy load units are held by the bracket **170** via the holding mechanism **175**, and are transferred by sliding the bracket **170** along the rail **160**. Depending on the type of heavy load units **410** and operation goals, an appropriate action will be taken by an operator. For example, if the one or more heavy load units **410** are merely cargo to be transported, then the cargo is appropriately stored and transported to the desired destination by the watercraft **402**. If the one or more heavy load unit is a ship part in need of immediate repair or service, then the part may be serviced on the watercraft **402**, then returned to the watercraft **401** when servicing is complete.

In the embodiment of FIG. 4A the middle portion **250** of the floating platform **110** is removed, i.e., both portions **250a** and **250b**. The removal of the middle portion **250** leaves a wholly open section between the first end portion **210** and the second end portion **230**. This wholly open section is occupied by the watercrafts **401** and **402**, which allows the watercrafts to be close together in a back-to-back arrangement, as shown. This back-to-back arrangement of the first and second watercrafts **401** and **402** facilitates an efficient transfer of the heavy load units **410**. When removed from between the first and second end portions **210** and **230**, the removed middle portions **250a** and **250b** (not shown in FIG. 4A) may be attached to outer edges of the first and second portions **210** and **230**, as shown in FIG. 2E. The portions **250a** and **250b** may be attached as shown in FIG. 2E for mere tethering purposes. However, the portions **250a** and **250b** may also be used as makeshift docks during the performance of loading and/or maintenance services.

FIG. 4B is an exemplary schematic illustration of an arrangement for transferring one or more heavy load units **410** from one watercraft **401** to the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**, according to an embodiment of the invention. The environmental conditions regarding the water depth etc. are similar to those outlined above with respect to the description

of FIG. 4A. Similarly, the one or more heavy load units **410** outlined with respect to FIG. 4A are also applicable to the embodiment of FIG. 4B. The embodiment of FIG. 4B is most applicable to situations where there is maintenance or repair of watercraft parts being performed on the lightweight buoyant apparatus.

As shown, the watercraft **401** is backed into the half cut-out section of the floating platform **110**, the cut-out section made possible by removal of one of the one of the two substantially identical tube/raft sections **250a** and **250a**. FIG. 4B shows tube section **250b** removed and the watercraft **401** is backed into the vacant space left by the removal of tube/raft section **250b**. According to this embodiment one or more heavy load units **410** is transferred from the watercraft **401** to the tube/raft section **250a** via the gantry. As outlined above, the one or more heavy load units **410** are mounted onto the holding mechanism **175** on the bracket **170**, which slides along the rail **160** to transfer the load. According to this embodiment, the one or more heavy load units **410** may be a part of the watercraft, such as an engine, transmission, propeller, or the like, which is serviced and/or repaired on the makeshift deck **250a**. After servicing is completed, the one or more heavy load units **410** may be transferred back to the watercraft **401**, again using the gantry **120**.

FIG. 4C is an exemplary schematic illustration of an arrangement for transferring one or more heavy load items **410** between a watercraft **401** and a pier **403**, according to an embodiment of the invention. The environmental conditions regarding the water depth etc. are similar to those outlined above with respect to the description of FIGS. 4A and 4B. Similarly, the one or more heavy load items **410** outlined with respect to FIGS. 4A and 4B are also applicable to the embodiment of FIG. 4C. According to this embodiment, heavy load items **410** may be transferred via the gantry **120** between the pier **403** and the watercraft **401**. Similar to the embodiment of FIG. 4B, the tube section **250b** is removed and the watercraft **401** is backed into the vacant space. In this embodiment, the remaining middle portion tube/raft section **450a** may be used as a staging member on which an operator may stand to ensure the proper transfer of heavy load units **410** to the pier **403** or to the watercraft **401**. FIG. 4C also shows a truck **404** on the pier **403**, which may also be used in the transferring of heavy load items **410**.

It should be noted that FIGS. 4A-4C show only three possible exemplary schematic illustrations of arrangements involving one or more watercrafts for transferring heavy load units **410**, utilizing a lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**. Because of the many features of the apparatus **100** including the size and the ability to be reconfigured, the apparatus **100** may be employed in many other loading and/or maintenance applications that are not illustrated in FIGS. 4A-4C. For example, the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** may be used to load and offload cargo from larger ships, with the apparatus **100** configured as shown in FIG. 2D with the middle portion **250** located between the first and second end portions **210** and **230**.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a water-based method **500** of transferring heavy load items **410** between a first watercraft and one of, a second watercraft **402**, a pier **403**, or a lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**. The steps involved in the water-based method **500** of transferring heavy load items have been outlined above in detail in the description with respect to FIGS. 1-4C. The flowchart of FIG. 5 merely provides a broad overview of some steps involved. Step **510** is the providing, in a shallow water or low sea state environment, a first watercraft for loading and/or offloading one or more

11

heavy load items. As outlined above, the heavy load items **410** may be cargo, or a ship part such as an engine, transmission, or rotor.

Step **520** is the providing, in said shallow water or low sea state environment, a lightweight buoyant apparatus for transferring one or more heavy load items **410** to and/or from said first watercraft. FIGS. 1-3C illustrate many of the features of the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**, including a floating platform arrangement **110** having, a first end portion **210**, a second end portion **230**, and a removable middle portion **250**. FIGS. 1-3C also illustrate the gantry **120** for lifting and transferring heavy load items.

Step **530** is using the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** to transfer one or more heavy load items to and/or from the first watercraft **401**. As outlined above, the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100** is positioned in close proximity to the first watercraft **401** allowing heavy load items **410** to be positioned on the gantry for transfer between the apparatus **100** and the first watercraft **401**. FIGS. 4A-4C are exemplary schematic illustrations of arrangements involving the first watercraft **401**, the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**, and optionally, a second watercraft **402**, or a pier **403**, in which heavy load items **410** may be transferred. For example, FIG. 4A illustrates an arrangement for transferring one or more heavy load units **410** from the first watercraft **401** to the second watercraft **402**, utilizing the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**. FIG. 4C illustrates an arrangement for transferring one or more heavy load units **410** between the first watercraft **401** and a pier **403**.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are exemplary illustrations of a lightweight apparatus **600** for transferring heavy loads, according to an embodiment of the invention. As opposed to the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**, as shown in FIG. 1, the lightweight apparatus **600** is designed to operate on land, and thus does not include a floating platform arrangement. Apart from the floating platform, the lightweight apparatus **600** is similar to the lightweight buoyant apparatus **100**.

As shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B, the lightweight apparatus **600** for transferring heavy loads **600** includes base beams **610**. The apparatus **600** also includes a gantry **620** mounted to the base beams **610**. As shown, the beams **610** are supported on wheels **615**, which facilitate the transportation of the lightweight apparatus **600** on land surfaces such as asphalt, dirt, sand, mud, rock, and other terrains. The wheels **615** may be soft and wide to accommodate for the wide range surfaces. The wheels **615** and the base beams **610** are designed to be easily assembled and disassembled. The wheels may be removed to save weight for specific missions.

FIG. 6A shows three load transferring frames **650**. FIG. 6A also shows a rail **660** mounted to the frames **650**. The rail **660** is for slidably supporting a load. FIG. 6B offers a side view via BB of FIG. 6A. This, FIG. 6B shows one of the frames **650**, in which the substantially U-shape of the load transferring frame **650** is visible. As shown the substantially U-shaped load transferring frame **650** includes vertical strut portions **651**. FIG. 6A shows auxiliary support struts **642**, **643**, and **644** supporting the vertical strut portions **651**. FIG. 6B shows a substantially U-shaped crossbeam **652** connected at the ends to the vertical struts **651**. The substantially U-shaped crossbeam **652** may be snapped onto and connected to the vertical struts **651** with a pin joint or the like. FIG. 6B shows the substantially U-shaped crossbeam having oblique sections **667** connected to a horizontal rail support section **668**. FIGS. 6A and 611 show the rail **660** connected to horizontal rail supports **668** of the load transferring frames **650**. The rail **660** is connected to the supports **668** at substantially at midpoints of the supports **668**. Attached to the rail **660** is a

12

bracket **670** with a holding mechanism **675** for holding heavy load items, the bracket **670** in a sliding arrangement with respect to the rail **660**.

As shown in FIG. 6B, the lightweight apparatus are oriented so that it has an open area **601** within. In operation, a truck or the like could back up into this open area **601** to facilitate the loading or offloading of cargo. When a truck or the like is in position, heavy load items may be transferred back and forth by the sliding action of the bracket **670** on the rail **660**.

FIG. 6C is an exemplary illustration of an alternative base arrangement for a lightweight apparatus **600** for transferring heavy loads, according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 6C shows the base beams **610**. As opposed to the embodiment of FIGS. 6A and 6B, the apparatus **600** is supported on vertical posts **612**, as opposed to the wheels **615**. The posts **612** may be adjustable in order to provide stable footing on different surfaces, such as pier, deck, or asphalt surfaces, which may not be level. It should be noted that in the embodiment of FIG. 6C, apart from the vertical posts **612**, all the other elements of the invention are the same as illustrated in FIGS. 6A and 6B. The FIG. 6C embodiment may be used in land based operations on asphalt, or pavement, or the like.

What has been described and illustrated herein are preferred embodiments of the invention along with some variations. The terms, descriptions and figures used herein are set forth by way of illustration only and are not meant as limitations. Those skilled in the art will recognize that many variations are possible within the spirit and scope of the invention, which is intended to be defined by the following claims and their equivalents, in which all terms are meant in their broadest reasonable sense unless otherwise indicated.

What is claimed is:

1. A lightweight buoyant apparatus for transferring heavy loads, comprising:

a reconfigurable floating platform arrangement comprising:

a first end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge,

a second end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge, and

a third portion that is a raft having a substantially flat continuous upper surface, the third portion reconfigurable into several different arrangements in combination with the first end portion and the second end portion including:

a first arrangement in which the third portion is positioned between inner edges of the first end portion and the second end portion, wherein the third portion is attached to each of the first end portion and the second end portion, forming a platform having a continuous substantially flat upper surface extending from the first end portion to the second end portion,

a second arrangement in which the third portion is separated into two equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the first end portion and the other of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the second end portion leaving a wholly open section between the first end portion and the second end portion, and

a third arrangement in which the third portion is separated into two equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the first end portion, and the other of the two raft sections is positioned between the first end portion and the second end portion and attached at the inner

13

- edge of the first end portion leaving a half-cut-out section between the first end portion and the second end portion,
- a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames, each of the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames comprising;
- a first vertical section supported on the first end portion,
- a second vertical section supported on the second end portion, and
- a substantially U-shaped crossbeam extending from the first vertical section to the second vertical section, the substantially U-shaped crossbeam having a horizontal rail section extending in an X-direction, and
- a rail for slidingly supporting a load, the rail extending in a Y-direction, perpendicular to said X-direction, the rail supported at a midpoint of each of the plurality of horizontal rail support sections.
2. The lightweight buoyant apparatus of claim 1, wherein in the floating platform arrangement,
- the first end portion comprises at least two elongated inflated tubes attached to each other with connectors, each of the at least two elongated inflated tubes extending in said Y-direction substantially perpendicular to said X-direction,
- the second end portion comprises at least two elongated inflated tubes attached to each other with connectors, each of the at least two elongated inflated tubes extending in said Y-direction substantially perpendicular to said X-direction, and
- the third portion comprises a plurality of elongated inflated tubes attached to each other with connectors, and wherein the lightweight buoyant apparatus is between 5,000 lbs. and 10,000 lbs.
3. The lightweight buoyant apparatus of claim 2, wherein the floating platform arrangement further comprises a plurality of modular grating sections positioned on the inflated tubes of each of the first end portion, the second end portion, and the third portion of the floating platform arrangement.
4. The lightweight buoyant apparatus of claim 3, wherein the first end portion and the second end portion further include stiffened aluminum plates extending vertically upwards between adjacent inflated tubes towards the grating sections.
5. The lightweight buoyant apparatus of claim 4, wherein the rail for slidingly supporting a load is a monorail, the lightweight buoyant apparatus further comprising a bracket with a holding device for carrying the load, the bracket slidingly attached to the monorail, and a pneumatic actuator for moving the bracket along the monorail back and forth in the Y-direction.
6. A water-based method of transferring heavy load items between a first watercraft and one of, a second watercraft, a pier, or a lightweight buoyant apparatus, the method comprising:
- providing in a shallow water or low sea state environment, a first watercraft for loading and/or offloading one or more heavy load items;
- providing in said shallow or low sea state environment, a lightweight buoyant apparatus for transferring one or more heavy load items to and/or from said first watercraft, wherein said lightweight buoyant apparatus comprises:
- a reconfigurable floating platform arrangement comprising;
- a first end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge,

14

- a second end portion having an outer edge and an inner edge, and
- a third portion that is a raft having a substantially flat continuous upper surface, the third portion reconfigurable into several different arrangements in combination with the first end portion and the second end portion including;
- a first arrangement in which the third portion is positioned between inner edges of the first end portion and the second end portion, wherein the third portion is attached to each of the first end portion and the second end portion, forming a platform having a continuous substantially flat upper surface extending from the first end portion to the second end portion,
- a second arrangement in which the third portion is separated into two equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the first end portion and the other of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the second end portion leaving a wholly open section between the first end portion and the second end portion, and
- a third arrangement in which the third portion is separated into two equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the first end portion, and the other of the two raft sections is positioned and attached at the inner edge of the first end portion leaving a half-cut-out section between the first end portion and the second end portion,
- a plurality of substantially U-shaped load transferring frames, each of the substantially U-shaped load transferring frames comprising;
- a first vertical section supported on the first end portion,
- a second vertical section supported on the second end portion, and
- a substantially U-shaped crossbeam extending from the first vertical section to the second vertical section, the substantially U-shaped crossbeam having a horizontal rail section extending in an X-direction,
- a rail for slidingly supporting a load, the rail extending in a Y-direction,
- perpendicular to said X-direction, the rail supported at a midpoint of each of the plurality of horizontal rail sections, and
- a bracket slidingly attached to the rail, the bracket having a holding device for holding the load,
- the method further comprising;
- using the lightweight buoyant apparatus to transfer one or more heavy load items to and/or from the first watercraft.
7. The water-based method of claim 6, wherein in the reconfigurable floating platform, the third portion is reconfigured into the third arrangement in which the third portion is divided into the two raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to the outer edge of one of the first end portion and the second end portion, and the other of the two raft sections is positioned and attached between the first end portion and the second end portion leaving the half-cutout section between the first end portion and the second end portion, and wherein the first watercraft is docked into the half-cutout section enhancing accessibility to the heavy load items on the first watercraft, and wherein the one or more

15

heavy load items are transferred from the first watercraft onto the raft section that is positioned between the first end portion and the second end portion.

8. The water-based method of claim 6, wherein in the reconfigurable floating platform, the third portion is reconfigured into the third arrangement in which the third portion is divided into two equal raft sections, wherein one of the two staging sections is attached to the outer edge of one of the first end portion and the second end portion, and the other of the two raft sections is positioned and attached between the first end portion and the second end portion leaving the half-cutout section between the first end portion and the second end portion, and wherein the first watercraft is docked into the half-cutout section enhancing accessibility to the heavy load items on the first watercraft, the method further comprising: providing a pier, wherein the reconfigurable floating platform is between the first watercraft and the pier, and wherein the one or more heavy load items are transferred between the first watercraft and the pier.

16

9. The water-based method of claim 6, wherein in the reconfigurable floating platform, the third portion is reconfigured into the second arrangement in which the third portion is divided into two equal raft sections, wherein one of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the first end portion and the other of the two raft sections is attached to an outer edge of the second end portion leaving the wholly open section between the first end portion and the second end portion, the method further comprising:

providing a second watercraft for loading and/or offloading one or more heavy load items, wherein each of the first watercraft and the second watercraft are docked into the wholly open section between the first end portion and the second end portion of the reconfigurable floating platform, in a back-to-back orientation, and wherein the one or more heavy load items are transferred between the first watercraft and the second watercraft.

* * * * *